UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington, D. C.

B.E.P.Q.-370, Revised. March 9, 1936

PLANT QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

OF THE

BRITISH MANDATE OF PALESTINE

Plant Protection Order (No. 2), February 26, 1934, has been revised by Order No. 129 of September 5, 1935, as follows:

IMPORTATION SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

All plants not included in schedules I, II, and III to this Order may be imported into Palestine, provided that they are first inspected by a plant inspector at the place of entry into Palestine and found free from diseases and pests.

PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

All plants included in schedules I and III that are required for experimental or scientific purposes may be imported into Palestine, provided that the written permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests to import such plants is obtained at least seven days before the date of importation.

IMPORTATION OF SEED POTATOES RESTRICTED

No seed potatoes shall be imported into Palestine after October 1, 1935, save under and in accordance with the special conditions indicated in this Order.

SCHEDULE I

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

The importation of the following plants is prohibited, provided that any or all of them may be imported for experimental or scientific

purposes and provided that the prohibition does not apply to preserved, pressed or dried fruits:

Annona spp., custard apple
Carica papaya L., papaya, pawpaw
Citrus spp., other than citrus fruits from Egypt.
Ficus spp., fig
Gossypium spp., cotton, other than ginned cotton.
Hibiscus spp.
Lycopersicum esculentum Mill., tomato, other than tomato fruit, the bona fide produce of Egypt.
Mangifera spp., mango, other than mango fruit, the bona fide produce of Egypt.
Morus spp., mulberry, plants only
Musa spp., bananas
Palms, all species other than the fruit of the date palm.
Persea spp., avocado
Psidium guajava L., guava, plants only.
Punica granatum L., pomegranate, plants only
Solanum melongena L., eggplant

SCHEDULE II

INSPECTION CERTIFICATE REQUIRED

The importation of the following plants is permitted, provided that each consignment is accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free (a) from all diseases and pests, and (b) in particular, from the diseases and pests indicated opposite the name of each plant respectively in the list below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin.

Plants and plant products	Plant pests
Grapevines, Vitis vinifera	Phylloxera vitifoliae Fitch; disease known as "court noué" or "arricciamento".
Mango fruit, the bona fide produce of Egypt.	Bacillus mangiferae Doidge; the coccids: Phenacoccus hirsutus, hibiscus mealy bug; Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidum L., the Florida red scale or fig scale; all species of Trypetidae.

	Consignments must be accompanied by a certificate stating that the grove from which the fruit was gathered on inspection proved free from Phenacoccus hirsutus, and Chrysomphalus personatus Comst., a masked scale. Only boxed fruit will be accepted and only through the ports of Jaffa and Haifa or Jerusalem railway station.
Citrus fruits from Egypt, Syria or Cyprus.	Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidum L., the Florida red scale or fig scale; (Aonidiella) Chrysomphalus aurantii Mask., the California red scale.
All other fruits, vegetables, and plants from Egypt not included in Schedule I	Chrysomphalus aonidum L., and Phenacoccus hirsutus Green.
Plums, quinces, apples, and pears, whether nursery stock or fruit, from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Hawaii, Hungary, India, Japan, Mesopotamia, Mexico, New Zealand, Portugal, Rumania, South Africa Spain, United States of America, and Yugoslavia, also apple, quince, and pear nursery stocks from countries other than those above mentioned.	Aspidiotus perniciosus Comst., San Jose scale. The following grades of fruit will be accepted without certificate: "Fancy No. 1", "Extra Fancy", and "Fancy" grades from U.S.A., South Africa, New Zealand, and Australia.
Maize (Zea mays L.) seed for sowing only	Sclerospora graminicola (Sacc.) Schroet., downy mildew.
Seed beans	Colletotrichum lindemuthianum (Sacc. & Magn.) Briosa & Cav., bean anthracnose.
Potatoes for consumption	(Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell., potato tuber worm, and Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say, the Colorado potato beetle.

Cabbage and cauliflower seeds	Bacterium campestre (Pam.) E.F.Sm., = Pseudomonas campestris, black rot of cabbage.
Fresh cherries	Rhagoletis cerasi L., cherry fruit fly.
Fresh peaches	Clasterosporium carpophilum (Lev.) Aderh., peach die-back.

SCHEDULE III

PLANTS FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES ADMITTED UNDER CERTIFICATION

The following plants, if required for scientific purposes, shall, in addition to the said written permission of the Director of Agriculture and Forests, be accompanied by a certificate that the plants are free: (a) from all diseases and pests, (b) in particular, from the diseases or pests indicated opposite the name of each plant, respectively, named below. The certificate must be signed by an officer of the Phytopathological Service (or any equivalent authority) in the country of origin:

Citrus nursery stock and budwood	Bacterium (Pseudomonas) citri (Hasse) Doidge, citrus canker; Sphaceloma (fawcetti) citri, citrus scab.
Mango stock or budwood	Bacillus mangiferae Doidge, bacterial blight of mango; Chrysomphalus personatus Comst., masked scale; Aonidiella aurantii Mask.; and Phenacoccus hirsutus Green.
Mango fruit, not the bona fide produce of Egypt.	(Cryptorhyncus) Sternochetus mangiferae Fab., mango weevil; (Cryptorhynchus) Sternochetus gravis Fab.; all species of Trypetidae.
Fig (Ficus spp.)	Chrysomphalus (ficus) aonidum L.; C. personatus Comst., masked scale.

SCHEDULES IV AND V CONCERN THE IMPORTER

SCHEDULE VI

DISEASES FROM WHICH SEED POTATOES MUST BE FREE

Potato tuber worm	(Phthorimaea) Gnorimoschema operculella Zell.
Colorado potato beetle	Leptinotarsa decemlineata Say
Wart disease	Synchytrium endobioticum (Schilb.) Perc.
Powdery scab	Spongospora subterranea (Walls.) Lang.
Common scab	Oospora (Actinomyces) scabies Thaxt.
Black-leg	Bacillus phytophthorus O. Appel

Any consignment of potatoes that on inspection is found to be infected with powdery scab or common scab to the extent of more than 10 percent of the total number of tubers, will be considered as not free from disease and be liable to re-exportation or destruction.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 09245 1508